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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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The Miners of Copper Island.

By S. J. REA.

Jim O'Connell and I were mates off and on for years. Thus it was that we were gold-miners together at Bendigo, tried silver-mining at Broken Hill, and at a later date worked side by side in the tin mines at Mount Zeehan, in Tasmania, besides conducting several prospecting trips on our own account.

O'Connell was a man for whom I had a wholesome respect. He was a quiet, reserved, good-natured fellow, who never drank too much, and who hated nothing in this wor... more than a row. He was a man of immense physical strength, an expert boxer, and a magnificent swimmer. His placid demeanor hid an indomitable spirit, and I would as soon have fought a steamroller as Jim O'Connell; the one would have been as uncompromising as the other.

It was on one of our prospecting [illegible] of his strang experience on Copper Island, a brief hint of which I had already obtained from a police court paragraph some time before in the Brisbane Courier.

It seems that Jim was in Sydney, out of work, when he saw one day an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald asking for a half-dozen miners to proceed to Copper island—an uninhabited island lying between Brisbane and Thursday island—and there prospect for copper. O'Connell immediately made application to the advertiser, one Captain D——, a mining expert. D—— had control of the business on behalf of a well-known Sydney firm of shipowners, who held a concession for mining on the island. O'Connell being a practical miner of wide experience, was made the "boss" of the gang, and five other men having been engaged and contracts signed for six months, the little party were taken by Captain D—— to the scene of their operations in a schooner chartered for the purpose.

Having duly landed the men on the island, whose sole inhabitants they were to be, D—— left them, promising to return at the beginning of each month with rations, etc. For a time all went well. The men were amply provisioned, and, besides, there was some feathered game to be shot, fish to be caught, and a fair supply of eggs of various kinds. The men soon settled down to work in earnest, meeting with considerable success in their search for copper. But the month expired, and, contrary to their expectations, Captain D——'s schooner came not. There was still plenty of food on the island, however, and the men kept at their work and were not at first uneasy. But when a second month elapsed and still there was no sign of the schooner they began to get seriously alarmed.

The stores became exhausted, and soon after a far greater evil befell. Hitherto a plentiful supply of water had been obtainable, at a spot where the islanders fondly imagined a spring existed, but no rain had fallen since their landing, and the basin becoming empty, it was seen that there had been merely a surface supply, and now not a single drop was to be found on the whole island!

In this awkward difficulty O'Connell's resourcefulness soon showed itself. Everybody naturally looked to him; even had he not been their "boss" it would have been just the same. Digging for water proved barren of result, and, as there was evidently no water on the island, O'Connell determined to look elsewhere for it. About a mile to the westward lay another small island, and thither O'Connell determined to make his way. He suggested that one of his mates should accompany him, and that they should take an empty cask in tow and bring back a supply of water if any were found. Four of the men acknowledged themselves to be swimmers, but not one volunteered for the mile swim through the shark-infested sea.

As it was more than one man's work, however, to tow a laden cask, in the event of success, lots were ultimately cast, and a man called Gange set forth with O'Connell. The two reached the island without any misadventure, were fortunate to find an ample supply of water, and brought back their wellfilled cask in safety. They had but one cask, and, as it held only a scanty supply for one week, it became necessary to make periodical visits to the other island. It was, of course, impossible for them to take up their residence there. Not only was one of their number a non-swimmer, but they had no means of transferring their firearms and ammunition—upon which they now largely depended for subsistence—their tent, cooking utensils, tools, etc. Every Saturday, therefore, a visit was paid to "Water island," as it came to be known, and each time the voyage was made lots were cast for who should accompany O'Connell—for the brave "boss" always insisted upon personally conducting the expedition. There are probably as many sharks in these waters as anywhere on the face of the globe, and the first few trips were made in fear and trembling. But as time went on and no mischance occurred the men gained confidence, although the sight of the triangular fin occasionally set their hearts beating uneasily. It is probable that the presence of the cask disconcerted the sharks, but certain it is that they did not venture to molest the swimmers.

The miners soon settled down to a dull routine of starvation rations, the monotony of their life only broken by the weekly trip to Water island. Would the schooner never come? A flagpole was rigged up in the hope of communicating with some passing ship, but, although a sail was sometimes seen on the horizon no vessel ever came near enough to see their signals. In the meantime, a little work was done—more with a view to passing the time than out of regard for the interests of the employers who had apparently so cruelly abandoned them on this uninhabited and seldom visited isle.

Four months thus dragged wearily away, the men maintaining themselves as best they could by shooting birds and collecting eggs and shell-fish.

One Saturday evening O'Connell and a man named Peters, having been "fossicking" about the shores of "Water island" in quest of shell-fish, delayed their departure for the larger island till a much later hour than usual. When about half-way between the two islands they encountered the full force of the outgoing tide, and found their progress with the full water-cask, to which they were harnessed by ropes, rendered extremely difficult. After half an hour's struggle, during which very little way was gained, Peters announced his intention of cutting himself adrift. O'Connell besought his mate to hold on until the tide turned! but Peters, drawing his knife, severed the rope which attached him to the cask. Shortly afterwards he disappeared in the direction of Copper island.

O'Connell, left to himself, struggled wildly for a time to hold his own, but the buoyant cask was towing him out to sea at an ever-increasing rate of speed, and at last he was reluctantly obliged to release himself. By this time, however, he was an alarming distance from the shore, and he saw that his only chance was in remaining afloat until the tide turned, when he might hope, by its aid, to reach the land. The night was clear and a brilliant moon was shining. Suddenly, to his horror, an ominous triangular fin broke the surface of the water not three fathoms' length from where he swam. Another and yet another appeared, and the unhappy man presently discovered that he was in the midst of a school of sharks! Utterly exhausted as he was, his position was a terrible one. In describing his feelings to me, he said that he should not have believed it possible that any combination of circumstances could have reduced him to such a state of abject fear as that on which he now found himself. Already he seemed to feel the cruel teeth rendering his naked flesh, and he shuddered with utter terror. The scene was as light as day, and the sharks were plainly visible as they circled round him. He saw one monster suddenly change his direction and make straight for him. But O'Connell was like a fiesh in the water, and drawing the sheathe knife from the belt round his naked waist he threw his arms above his head and sank like a stone. As he rose again some seconds later he found himself directly beneath the shark, and thrust his knife up to the hilt in the monster's stomach. The wounded shark at once made off, and some other prey possibly presenting itself, the others followed its example, to O'Connell's great relief.

By this time the tide was on the turn, and after a long and exhausting swim O'Connell, shaken and weary, landed on Copper island shortly after daylight, having been eight hours in the water. His companions had, of course, given him up for lost, as according to the account of Peters, who had gained the shore in safety, he was, when last seen, drifting rapidly out to sea. O'Connell proceeded to the tent and pulling aside the flap, looked in at the sleeping men. Peters was slumbering as sweetly as though he had not a few hours before abandoned his mate. O'Connell picked up a piece of turf and threw it lightly on the sleeper's face. Peters sat up, and seeing the "boss" standing there, dripping wet, thought he looked upon a ghost, and with a cry of terror fell back in a dead faint, his previous night's adventure having left him in a weak state.

The little colony was now in a very bad way, being without water save for a little which had been reserved in a kerosene tin. This lasted till the evening of the next day, and then, when O'Connell was seriously contemplating a return to "Water island" with the kerosene tin, rain happily fell, and all hands were at once engaged in the important work of collecting it. The tent was pulled down and converted into a canvas cistern, and every available vessel was filled.

Two days later great excitement was occasioned in the little community, so strangely marooned on this inhospitable islet, by the appearance of a sail to the southward, evidently bearing in the direction of the island. The anxious miners gathered upon the beach and breathlessly watched the nearing craft. They soon discovered that it was none other than D——'s overdue schooner. Presently a boat was lowered, and D—— himself, with a crew of three men, was seen approaching the island. The miners met him with a storm of inquiries as to the delay, but D—— apparently had no explanation to make—at any rate, he offered none.

He listened to the story of their privations and the dangers they had passed through with the most insulting indifference. "You look all right, anyhow," was all the comment he offered, and immediately went on to make inquiries as to the success of their mining operations. The boat was laden with provisions, and presently he gave orders to have these landed.

"Stop a minute," said O'Connell, who had hitherto spoken. "Do you think for a moment that after the way we have been treated we are going to remain here at your mercy again?"

"You will stay here," was the brutal reply, "until your contract has expired."

"That I certainly shall not," said O'Connell, and, going back to the camp, he brought his "swag." "I am going back to Sydney, or at any rate to Brisbane, in that schooner," said he; "the other men can do as they like."

Upon this D——, who had evidently been drinking, called a huge negro, who was one of the boat's crew, and ordered him to prevent O'Connell from entering her. The black sprang ashore, and, as O'Connell threw his bundle on board, laid hold of him. But the blood of the mining "boss" was now fairly up, and big as the negro was he never had a look in during the scrimmage which ensued. O'Connell gave him the worst five minutes he had ever had in his life, and ultimately left him lying unconscious in the sand. Then the victorious O'Connell rushed for the boat, to which D—— had already returned. The latter, drawing a revolver, fired point-blank at O'Connell's face. But his hand shook with rage and excitement, and the bullet fortunately passed through the flap of the miner's slouch hat. Before he could fire again O'Connell grasped him by the throat and battered his head against the afterthwart, while the boat's crew vainly endeavored to drag him off.

When D—— recovered consciousness he was surly, but subdued. Finding that O'Connell was absolutely determined to board the schooner, he sulkily gave way, but he talked the other men into remaining on the island.

Upon the arrival of the schooner at Brisbane, O'Connell was given into custody on a charge of assaulting Captain D—— and threatening to take his life. Legal proceedings for breach of contract was also mentioned, but the production of the bullet-perforated hat and the evidence of a friendly witness who had been one of the boat's crew put a very different complexion on the matter, and O'Connell was discharged. He got no further satisfaction.

It transpired, however, that D——'s long continued absence from the island—of which his employers were entirely ignorant, and which came so very near having disastrous results—was due to his detention in the receiving-house of a lunatic asylum during the continuance of a prolonged attack of delirium tremens!—The Wide World Magazine.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

If all the land planted in corn in the United States this year were massed, the area would exceed the British Isles, Holland and Belgium combined, or four-fifths of the area of France or Germany.

The remarkable zebra hybrid from South Africa, lately acquired by the British Zoological Society, is a pony bred from a cross between a zebra and a pony. It resembles a small pony. Its body is brown, and the striping is peculiar, the marks on the body being nearly vertical, while those on the limbs are horizontal to the hocks, below which the color is black.

Every head of clover consists of about 60 flower tubes, each of which contains an infinitesimal quantity of sugar. Bees will often visit a hundred different heads of clover before retiring to the hive, and in order to obtain the sugar necessary for a load must therefore thrust their tongues into about 6000 different flowers in the course of a single day's work.

Careful tending and nurturing on the part of the beekeeper has resulted in increasing the bee's tongue one-hundred of an inch. The natural length is about one-twentieth of an inch, but clever keepers, by having only bees with unusually long tongues, have produced a variety with the added length, which enables them to extract more honey from the flowers in a given time than their short-tongued relatives.

What is described as an "ancient draught board" has been discovered in Crete. It must by all accounts be a fine piece of work, since it is composed of natural crystal, ivory, gold and silver, but it is by no means unique. Chess, draughts, or the games from which both are derived, was known to nearly all the ancient civilizations, and Greek and Egyptian boards are by no means uncommon.

Our correspondent at Muang Bu peeram, says the Siam Observer writes that he had been to one of the eastern Lao provinces, and there he was astonished by seeing a curious plant, which is called by the natives ton kradote din ("the tree that jumps from the ground"). The plant, he says, is not very tall. It bears few leaves, but plenty of fruit. When the fruit drops from the stem the tree jumps up from the into the air about three soks high (say about four feet). The fruit is about the size of a cherry.

Since the opening of the shooting season the rabbits in the environs of Paris have developed a wonderful intelligence. Sportsmen shooting on the outskirts of the city have been nonplussed at the scarcity of the bunnies, as a short time ago they promised to be very plentiful. It has been brought to light, according to the New York Herald, that the Cemetery of Saint Ouen, on the northwest side of Paris, swarms with rabbits, which are devouring every blade of grass and shrubs. The grave diggers are likely to enjoy cheap meals for a long time to come.

Ruskin's Rating in an Examination.

A civil service academy journal recently gave a model exercise. The subject for essay was "Mountains and their Beauty," and a wily but suspicious reader copied out an essay in competition. He wrote it in the beautiful, stiff, civil service hand with all the letters joined in the middle; he punctuated it carefully and made it, in every sense, a creditable production. He was awarded 41 percent for English. He was told that his English was rather stiff, and that his descriptions were not lifelike, and were too "journalistic," whatever that may mean. Also his sentences were too long and his ideas lacking in originality. It was a very sad reflection to think that it was an extract from Ruskin's "Modern Painters" on "Mountains and Mountain Beauty." One candidate got 97 percent, being twice as good as Ruskin apparently.—Liverpool Post

A Schoolboy's Logic.

Indifferent correspondents will sympathize with the lad, who, after he had been at a boarding-school for a week without writing to his parents, penned the following letter: "Dear people—I am afraid I shall not be able to write often to you, because you see when anything is happening I haven't time to write, and when nothing is happening there's nothing to write about. So now, good-bye, from your Georgie."—Liverpool Post.

It takes two people to make a quarrel; but a dozen or more generally take a hand in it before it is patched up.

SOUND ON THE TARIFF

SPEECHES OF SENATORS HANNA, FORAKER AND LODGE.

"Stand Pat," Says Hanna, Regarding Tariff Tinkering, While Foraker and Lodge Strongly Deprecate Any Meddling With the Dingley Schedules.

SENATOR HANNA AT AKRON, SEPTEMBER 27.

"My friends, I have only a few words to say to you this afternoon, for I have to be with you all the fall. A year ago it was my privilege to attend the opening of the Republican campaign, and after looking over the situation I came to the conclusion that I should give you a piece of advice, 'Let well enough alone.' That was the whole chapter, that was all there was in the campaign. To-day I say, 'Stand pat.' You are not on the defensive in Ohio or anywhere else in the United States or in the Philippines.

"Now we have come to the proposition that there is a need for a revision of the tariff. I believe the tariff is good enough as it is.

"If the time shall come when the tariff needs revision it will be done by the men who made the tariff, and if the men whose wisdom contributed to its construction see that conditions require a change they will make it. If I am asked by a man to change the tariff I always inquire of him if it is necessary to change it, and if he thinks it is I ask him why it is necessary, and if we start out to change it where shall we begin? There are too many interests involved to change the tariff."

SENATOR FORAKER AT AKRON, SEPTEMBER 27.

"They are not in any proper sense of the word a party question, and they never can be made so. For this reason I would ordinarily devote but little time to them. But the refusal of Speaker Henderson to be a candidate for re-election because of the attitude toward them of some Republicans in his district has brought the whole subject to the attention of the American people in such a way as to make apology for a few plain words unnecessary.

"In the first place, trusts did not originate here, as a result of the tariff, but in England and European countries where they have free trade and where they had trusts of every character long before they became common in America, and where to-day they are more numerous than they are in the United States. In the next place, what to-day are called trusts generally are nothing more than large corporations, engaged, as a rule, in perfectly legitimate business, and as such they are but a natural evolution of modern industrial conditions. Democrats and Republicans alike promote them, organize them, hold stock in them, conduct them, and share in their benefits and advantages. They exist because there is a demand for them! not a political but a business demand.

"They have become a feature of modern business conditions the world over, and in consequence they are a special necessity here in the United States, where we are compelled to invade and capture foreign markets or slacken the pace at which we are going in the employment of labor and the development of our resources. The Republican party recognizing this fact will correct evils and prevent and punish abuses; but it will not hamstring the business of the country to please Mr. Bryan or anybody else. While it remains in power it will continue, on the contrary, to inaugurate and uphold policies that will give employment to both labor and capital alike, remembering that both must flourish or neither can."

SENATOR LODGE AT BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The burden of Senator Lodge's speech was that the tariff should not be tampered with at this time. He said that an attempt to revise the tariff now would be to injure the business interests of the country to a degree that could not possibly be compensated for. He admitted the Dingley tariff bill was not a perfect law, but said that much of our present prosperity was due to it.

Touching upon the duties on hides in that law, Senator Lodge said that he and his colleague, Senator Hoar, permitted it to be incorporated into the bill only under extreme pressure. The Massachusetts Senators were forced to the alternative of subjecting hides to a duty or of causing the defeat of the whole bill.

They had chosen the broader course, understanding perfectly well that their decision adversely affected the shoe manufacturing industry of New England. But in doing that they had assisted New England and the country at large in attaining a general prosperity. It was simply a case of the greatest good for the greatest number.

Mr. Lodge was not optimistic regarding the advantages to be gained by this country in reciprocity with Canada. The question resolved itself down mainly to one of coal. Again, reciprocity would give Canada an added market of 80,000,000 persons, while it would give us an additional market of only 5,000,000 persons.

He said that the form of reciprocity advocated by Blaine and McKinley of necessity has a limited scope. He referred to the Argentine treaty, which would benefit New England, but which is strenuously opposed by the cattle raisers of the West and the wool growers of Ohio.

A tariff treaty with France could not be accepted by the United States on the basis proposed, for the reason that this country would be giving France preferential rates, while our goods would be forced to go into France precisely the same as those for any other country. France discriminates against the United States, and that fact must be taken into account

Rattle Headed Republicanism.

"The 'will of the majority' sounds well, but when a State convention gets rattle headed and adopts the paramount contention of the Democratic party and makes it a part of the platform, Republicans who are loyal to Republicanism will not be bound to indorse. When a Republican State convention goes Democratic it may be expected that the Republican masses will register their dissent, as they should."—Marion (Iowa) Register.

The wise man knows more than he tells, and the fool tells more than he knows.

COAL STRIKE ENDS

President Appoints a Commission to Arbitrate the Differences Between Miners and Operators.

General Wilson, E. W. Parker, Justice Gray, Bishop Spalding, E. E. Clark and Thomas H. Watkins Named.

Washington, D. C.—The great anthracite coal strike is settled. A commission of six persons, with a seventh, Carroll D. Wright, as recorder, will adjust the differences between the operators and the miners. President Mitchell of the Miners' Union promised to take the necessary measures to call the strike off. The President urged the immediate resumption of mining.

The following official statement announcing the close of the strike was issued at the White House at 2.20 a. m.:

"After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the President has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields.

"Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired (late Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.), Washington, D. C., as an officer of the Engineer Corps of either the Military or Naval service of the United States.

"Mr. E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States Geological Survey and editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

"Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a Judge of a United States Court.

"Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the President assuming that for the purpose of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

"Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

"Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill. The President has added Bishop Spalding's name to the commission.

"The Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed Recorder of the commission."

The operators' proposition was for a commission of five, but the miners insisted on the enlargement of the commission. They are reported to have suggested seven, but if so, Mr. Mitchell's objections have been so far overcome that he now consents to six.

Most significant in the list of appointments is that of E. E. Clark, as a "sociologist." It has been rumored here that the objection of the miners to the selection of a commission suggested by the operators would be obviated by the assurance of the President that at least one of those appointed should be a man who would not be accused of prejudice against unionism.

This, with the addition of a sixth member of the commission, would give the miners the fair chance which the critics of the operators' proposal have denied was intended.

Mr. Clark, while in no way identified with the mining troubles, obviously answers such a definition, while the sixth man, Bishop Spalding, meets requirements as being a man not unfriendly to the miners.

A BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

Two Killed and One Fatally Wounded Near Rochester, Ohio.

Wellington, Ohio.—A man covered with blood and bearing many buckshot wounds, supposed to be one of the burglars who assaulted the three aged Meach brothers near Rochester, Ohio, was captured here. The prisoner was taken to the Elyria jail. He refused to make any statement.

It is now believed that only four men were implicated in the attempt to rob the Meach farm home. Two of the robbers were killed by Jarvis Meach, and a third is mortally hurt and in custody. The authorities are positive that the man arrested here accounts for the fourth member of the gang.

It is feared that Loren Meach may die as the result of the rough treatment received at the hands of the robbers.

The man who was shot when his two companions were killed gives his name as Casey. He, together with the man arrested, is in the Elyria jail. The latter person says his name is Davis. Both men are badly wounded. The authorities here think Casey was the leader of the quartet. He had a "jimmy" and nitro-glycerine in his possession when captured.

Grave Outlook in Macedonia

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Volos, Greece, says that twenty-two villages in Macedonia are in complete revolt, and that half a battalion of Turkish troops has been annihilated by insurgents in the Krezna defile. The news, according to the dispatch, emanates from sources which have hitherto minimized the trouble. The situation, consequently, appears suddenly to have grown worse.

Indicted For Egging a Congressman.

The Grand Jury of Brooke County, W. Va., has found an indictment against David Jones for throwing eggs at Congressman B. B. Dovener at Bethany. The indictment was found under a statute which prohibits disturbance of public gatherings.

Morgan's Offer For Mss. Withdrawn.

It is announced that J. Pierpont Morgan's recent offer of $25,000 for the Burns manuscripts in the Athenaeum Library of Liverpool, England, has been withdrawn.

Negro Lynched in Louisiana.

A negro was lynched at the Houston River Junction of the Kansas City Southern Railroad at Catcasieu Parish, La. In a quarrel he stabbed a white man, but escaped. A party of whites started after him and found him asleep in a railroad car. They took him from the train and marched him off in the woods where he was promptly "lost."

British Cabinet May Resign.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham declared that the British Cabinet would resign if the Education bill is not passed.

THE COAL FAMINE GENERAL

Reports From Many Cities Show an Unprecedented Scarcity.

A SUBSTITUTE IN OILED BRICKS

The Appearance of a Cold Wave Would Cause Great Suffering Among the Poor—Many Places Are Without a Supply of Hard Coal, and Where There Is Any Almost Prohibitive Prices Prevail.

New York City.—The coal famine in this city is reaching an acute stage. Business operations are being generally hampered because of the scarcity of fuel; householders are suffering great inconvenience, many of whom are resorting to the use of porous bricks soaked in oil as a substitute for hard coal; great distress exists in the congested districts, which is being but slightly relieved by the opening of depots where good stove coal, sent from the Pennsylvania mines by the operators, is sold at fifteen cents a pail, and many large public works and even the public schools may be forced to close down if a generous supply of anthracite coal is not soon forwarded to this point. So far mild weather has prevailed, but doctors and municipal officials live in dread of the appearance of a cold wave, which would make existence unbearable to thousands of people, as well as cause an epidemic of sickness and a fearful rise in the mortality rates. Most retail coal dealers are unable to supply even their old customers.

Two Weeks' Supply in Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y.—A week ago it was officially reported that Rochester had 400 tons of anthracite coal available. Now the most careful inquiry is met by refusal to give definite figures. Only four yards in the city have any hard coal on hand. They are dealing this out to favored customers in quarter ton lots.

Syracuse Has 100 Tons.

Syracuse, N. Y.—There is only one dealer who has any anthracite coal and his supply is not more than 100 tons. Most of this he bought up in nearby towns by paying big prices.

Railroads Hold All in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Practically all the hard coal now in Buffalo, estimated at 150,000 tons, is held by the Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. These roads are making daily shipments to outside points. The usual supply at this season, in trestles and on cars, is approximately 500,000 tons.

None For Sale in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Pittsburg is probably the smallest consumer of anthracite coal for its size of any city in the United States on account of the large amount of natural gas that is used, while soft coal is used exclusively by the poor class. The annual tonnage here does not exceed 3600 tons. There is not a lump here, except what may be stored in private cellars left over from last year.

Philadelphia's Bins Run Low.

Philadelphia, Pa.—It is estimated that the total stock of anthracite coal of all sizes in all Philadelphia dealers' hands and available to the public is about 10,000 tons. Ordinarily the dealers carry a stock at this time of the year of 250,000 tons.

Quarter Ton Lots in New Haven.

New Haven, Conn.—Coal dealers are selling only quarter ton lots. It is estimated that the amount now on hand in this city is between 900 and 1000 tons. One foundry has already shut down for lack of hard coal.

Boston Feels the Pinch.

Boston, Mass.—Under normal conditions there would be 500,000 tons of anthracite coal in Boston at the present time. "I won't tell how much coal we have," said the President of the largest company. Others dealers would not tell about their supply. It is impossible to buy more than one ton at a time. Dealers will sell only to regular customers.

Scrambling For Richmond's Supply.

Richmond, Va.—Coal in the New River and other fields covered by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway is being sold to the highest bidder. Dealers from New York City and Chicago are offering fancy prices and the coal goes to them unless the Richmond buyer overbids them. Egg coal cost at wholesale rates $7.85 per ton. To householders the price is $10 per ton.

Reports From Chicago and Other Points

Chicago, Ill.—Inquiry shows that there are 16,000 tons of hard coal in Chicago. The normal supply at this season is 600,000 tons. The prevailing price is $15 a ton against normal price of $6. Soft coal has gone from $2.50 to $5.50, with prospects of a $10 price. Reports from other cities show an unprecedented scarcity of fuel. Hard coal sells for $30 a ton in St. Louis, Mo., with a vanishing supply; there is a great shortage in St. Paul, Minn., and the situation is declared to be of extreme gravity; the State of Nebraska is practically stripped of anthracite; Indianapolis, Ind., has been without anthracite coal since June, but it is a natural gas city; the Ohio cities are general sufferers. Toledo, Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland all reporting little coal in the hands of dealers, and Detroit, Mich., has a supply of hard coal that will soon be exhausted. The reports of the scarcity of anthracite coal which come from widely divergent points show that the famine is general throughout the country.

Work on New Warships Delayed.

Progress upon new warships under construction during the last year, according to the annual report of Rear-Admiral Bowles, has not been satisfactory, owing to delay caused by labor strikes and non-delivery of structural steel.

A Drink-Crazed Murderer.

Crazed by drink Lloyd Nelson Young, a planter at Pembroke, Ky., brained an aged colored woman with an axe and fatally wounded a colored man before being imprisoned.

Train Kills Three Boys.

George Kupsky, eighteen; John Kupsky, fifteen, and Jacob Turek, twenty-one, of Holyoke, Mass., were killed near Jones' Point by a train. There is no way of telling how the accident happened, as the bodies were discovered hours after it occurred.

Noted Specialist Saves Little Child.

Dr. Adolph Lorenz, of Vienna, performed a delicate operation on the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, at Chicago, that he asserts will enable the little one to walk. Dr. Lorenz earned a fee of $150,000.

KNOX ON TRUST PROBLEM

The Attorney-General Suggests a Constitutional Remedy.

OVERCAPITALIZATION CHIEF EVIL

He Believes That Congress Might Amend and Extend the Inter-State Commerce Law So as to Control Combinations—Trust Menace Not Beyond the National Reach—Scope of Federal Power.

Pittsburg, Pa. — Attorney-General Knox addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Schenley here. There were 700 guests present. The subject of his address was "The Commerce Clause of the Constitution and the Trusts." Mr. Knox spoke in part as follows:

The conspicuous noxious features of trusts existent and possible are these: Overcapitalization, lack of publicity of operation, discrimination in prices to destroy competition, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and directors for corporate management, tendency to monopoly and lack of appreciation in their management of their relations to the people, for whose benefit they are permitted to exist. Overcapitalization is the chief of these and the source from which the minor ones flow. Corporations and joint stock or other associations depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, trading beyond their own States, should be required to do business in every State and locality upon precisely the same terms and conditions. There should be no discrimination in prices, no preferences in service. Such corporations serving the public as carriers and in similar capacities should be compelled to keep the avenues of commerce free and open to all upon the same terms and to observe the law as to its injunctions against stifling competition. Moreover, corporations upon which the people depend for the necessaries of life should be required to conduct their business so as regularly and reasonably to supply the public needs.

They should be subject to visitorial supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made regularly at reasonable intervals. Secrecy in the conduct and results of operation is unfair to the non-managing stockholders, and should, as well for reasons of state, be prohibited by law.

The Constitution provides (Section 8, Article III.) The Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes."

Congress (July 2, 1890,) enacted that every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, is illegal, providing punishments and conferring jurisdiction upon Federal Circuit Courts to prevent and restrain violations of the act.

Jefferson, in his letter of March 15, 1789, to Madison, says of the Constitution: "This instument forms us into one State as to certain objects and gives us a legislative and executive body for those objects."

One hundred years later the Supreme Court of the United States declared "that in the matter of interstate commerce the United States are but one country, and are and must be subject to one system of regulations, and not to a multitude of systems."

In the light of such statements, can it be possible that the people of the United States, feeling the pressure of undoubted evils, are nevertheless totally powerless?

Conceding that the present law is not effective throughout the situation, we come to a final alternative: "May not Congress, under the existing Constitutional grants, amend and extend the law, and thus remedy its defects and so effectively regulate National and foreign commerce as to prevent the stifling of competition, the regulating of output and price, and the restraining of National and international trade? If the answer to this question should be in the affirmative, a second question follows: How might Congress so amend the present law?

I do not scruple to say that in my judgment the more a thoughtful mind reflects on the first question, the more unhesitatingly will an affirmative answer be returned.

My whole purpose in what I have said is to challenge the proposition that we are hopelessly helpless under our system of government to deal with serious problems which confront us in respect to our greatest interests. Since the radical questions of human rights and human governments have been settled, the production, preservation and distribution of wealth receive the chief attention of civilized peoples.

Primarily it is for the Congress to decide whether it has the power, and whether and to what extent it will execute it—what character of restraints, whether all or those only which are unreasonable and injurious should fall under the ban, whether legislation in the first interest should extend to all commerce or only to commerce in articles of vital importance to the people. The time never was when the English-speaking people permitted the articles necessary for their existence to be monopolized or controlled, and all devices to that end found condemnation in the body of their laws. The great English Judges pronounced that such manifestations of human avarice required no statute to declare their unlawfulness, that they were crimes against common law—that is, against common right.

Dying Engineer Stuck to Throttle.

When approaching Sioux Falls, S. D., with a Rock Island passenger train Chauncey J. Fox, the engineer, was stricken with apoplexy. Although dazed and scarcely able to retain his seat in the cab he succeeded in running his engine for a mile until the Sioux Falls station was reached. He died in the City Hospital there.

Counterfeit Dollars in Manila.

Counterfeit American silver dollars are being made in China and circulated in Manila extensively.

Norway Gleanings

Oil is being widely experimented with as a substitute for coal.

A service of automobile omnibuses has been established in Birmingham, England.

During the last forty-five years the population of Spain has increased by only 3,000,000.

During September the coinage executed at the Mints of the United States was $6,762,115.

Bats and their parasites are held responsible, by an Italian expert, for the transmission of plague in some cases.

SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION

Operators Agree to a Plan to End the Coal Strike.

PROPOSITION BEFORE PRESIDENT

Roosevelt and J. P. Morgan, Who Took the Plan to Washington, Confer—A Commission to Determine All Questions in Dispute — Operators Bind Themselves to Abide by the Decision.

Washington, D. C.—The operators have agreed to the appointment of a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States, to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the companies and their employes, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of the commission shall be accepted by the operators.

The commission is to consist of an Army or Navy engineer officer, an expert mining engineer not connected with the coal mining properties, one of the Judges of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a man of prominence eminent as a sociologist, and a man who by active participation in the mining and selling of coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

The operators also make a part of their proposition that the miners shall return to work as soon as the commission is constituted and cease all interference with non-union men; the commission to name a date when its findings shall be effective and to govern conditions of employment between the companies and their own employes for at least three years.

The statement was read to the President as an act of courtesy before being given to the press.

The statement was submitted to the President by J. Pierpont Morgan, in the course of a conference held at the temporary White House. Mr. Morgan, accompanied by Robert Bacon, one of his business partners, arrived here about 10 o'clock p. m., and proceeded directly to the Arlington Hotel, where they were met by Secretary Root, who evidently was expecting them. The gentlemen soon after walked over to the White House and were immediately admitted to the President's room, where they were almost immediately joined by the President.

No one was present at the conference that followed except the gentlemen named and Secretary Cortelyou.

They were together until 11.50 o'clock, when Secretary Root and Messrs. Morgan and Bacon left the White House. To all inquiries to those in waiting for the result of the conference, nothing would be said by either of the parties, Secretary Root simply remarking that a statement would be prepared and given out by Secretary Cortelyou. Secretary Cortelyou later made public an authorized statement concerning the conference.

The proposition of the operators is signed by George F. Baer, E. B. Thomas, W. R. Truesdale, T. P. Fowler, R. M. Olyphant and Alfred Walters.

WERE KING EDWARD'S GUESTS.

American Generals Entertained at Luncheon at Buckingham Palace.

London.—United States Ambassador Choate and Generals Corbin, Wood and Young were the guests of King Edward at a luncheon in Buckingham Palace in honor of Lord Kitchener, prior to his departure for India, where he is to take command of the British forces.

Among others present were Lord Roberts, Generals Ian Hamilton and Kelly-Kenny, and Lord Knollys (the King's private secretary), all in brilliant uniform.

Mr. Choate sat at the King's right and General Corbin on His Majesty's left. General Corbin delivered to the King a message from President Roosevelt expressing the hope that King Edward would lend his assistance in creating interest in Great Britain in the St. Louis Exposition. The King replied that he would answer the message personally in the same kindly spirit in which it was sent.

At the conclusion of a rather elaborate luncheon His Majesty rose and proposed the health of President Roosevelt. The King spoke in most admiring terms of the President, and expressed his delight at seeing such distinguished Americans present. Later the King had a long talk with Generals Corbin, Young and Wood, and personally expressed to them his gladness to see them in England, "because," he said, "I feel we are not only friends, but relations."

The King and the American Generals then discussed various matters. His Majesty asked many questions about the United States Army.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Sir Michael Herbert is Formally Presented to the President.

Washington, D. C.—Sir Michael Herbert, the new British Ambassador, was presented to the President by Secretary Hay. The presentation took place in the temporary White House on Jackson place, and this was probably the first occasion since the White House has been occupied as the Executive Mansion that the credentials of an Ambassador or Minister have been received outside of its doors.

After the ceremony Sir Michael, who is a long-time friend of the President, their acquaintance dating back more than ten years, accepted Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to be seated, and the two had a long personal chat.

Father, Mother and Daughter Murdered

Duncan Hicks and his wife and their grown daughter were found murdered twenty-five miles east of Lufkin, Tex. The bodies were mutilated. Several negroes have been arrested. Hicks was a wealthy cotton planter and was supposed to keep considerable money in his house.

Mob Attacked a Motorman.

Police at Cleveland, Ohio, had to disperse a mob attacking the motorman of a street car that had killed Ida Fried, four years old.

Sporting Brevities.

Dolly Dillon (2.07) the champion trotting mare of 1901, has not won a heat this season.

Because of poor weather and track conditions Dan Patch failed to lower the world's pacing record at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ralph L. Rose, of Healdsburg, Cal., has broken the amateur record for putting the sixteen-pound shot, held by De Witt, of Princeton. Rose has put the shot forty-nine feet six inches. De Witt's record was forty-eight feet seven inches.

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A bucket 743 miles deep and 743 miles from side to side would hold every drop of the ocean. The bucket could rest quite firmly on the British isles. To fill the bucket one would need to work 10,000 steam pumps, each sucking up 1,000 tons of sea.

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Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

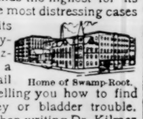
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



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SENATOR JETER C. PRITCHARD an earnest advocate of southern industrial development and the leading Republican of the South.

The county ticket will take care of itself, thank you.

Are the democrats afraid of the issues? It seemeth so, it seemeth so.

The democratic nominee for the legislature in this county has taken to the tall timber.

President Roosevelt deserves the thanks of the country for his unselfish efforts in settling the coal strike.

If you want the taxes on your home, your farm, your real estate holdings doubled, vote the democratic ticket.

When the republican nominee for the legislature threw down the gauntlet, the democratic nominee became suddenly blind.

A democratic orator always has the best of the argument—when there is no one to answer him. Hinton recognizes this fact.

In order to escape the tariff on certain articles the democratic party would open our markets to the cheap labor of the world.

Not one of Mr. Simmons' one hundred and fifty spellbinders has been able to explain where that million dollars went to.

The democrats are forced to admit—in secret council—that the people are refusing to rally at the rallies or to be spellbound by the spellbinders.

Remember, Mr. Voter, if you by your ballot on November the 4th help to elect a democratic legislature in this state, you will have to pay the price.

The democratic spellbinders seem unable to get away from the race issue, all former promises notwithstanding, long enough to explain where the money went to.

If you want to see the "galled jade wince," says an exchange, just ask the democratic leaders how they expect to raise the money to pay off the State's deficit.

The burning of kerosene oil in an ordinary kitchen stove, after the oil has soaked into a porous brick may solve the fuel problem if the price of coal remains prohibitive.

Senator Pritchard by his admirable addresses is winning golden opinions, friends and converts wherever he speaks. Politics aside, he is by long odds the most able man for the office in North Carolina.

The democrats seem somewhat fearful of trusting their eloquent representative with all his "rousing" qualities to the tender mercies of the Hon. I. M. Meekins. Or is it W. M., himself, who is showing the white feather?

Our democratic contemporaries seem to have overlooked the fact that the administration of the only democratic President who has occupied the White House since the war was especially noticeable for the number of its negro appointees to federal office in the south.

The Republican candidate for Congress in this district, the Hon. H. E. Hodges, of Beaufort, is a high toned gentleman, a man of character, an eloquent speaker, a man of the people, a farmer. The Republicans of the district are proud of their candidate. The district should be represented by a man who would truly support its interests by sustaining, instead of attempting to tear down, a tariff which protects its great lumber industry and its cotton manufacturies. A vote cast for the Hon. H. E. Hodges for Congress is a vote cast for **the continued prosperity of northeastern Carolina.**

Vote for a democratic congressman, and a democratic legislature to elect a democratic senator, both advocates of free lumber. Then, if they are successful in their efforts and the tariff on lumber is removed, the lumber industry, the chief money distributor of this city and section, will be paralyzed and every household in northeastern Carolina will seriously feel the effects thereof. What would Elizabeth City be without her lumber mills? Answer the question for yourself.

The state democratic press is wasting a lot of good printer's ink in a desperate endeavor to prove that Senator Pritchard is not in accord with the administration on the race issue. We don't take any stock in that kind of talk, but, be it as it may, the republican state platform settles the race issue anyhow as far as this state is concerned. So, brethren, don't worry.

"The saddest day for the North Carolina democracy," said Senator Pritchard in one of his recent addresses, "was when the democrats eliminated the negro from active participation in politics. Their election crimes were committed while using the negro as a shield; and with this shield removed they could not hope for success, now that men exercised the freedom of political thought." "The negro," said the senator, "understood that his vote was being counted for the democrats and they, too, should be glad that a new order of things has brought the democratic machine into the broad light of day."

ITS UP TO THE VOTER.

The voter who has faith in men as well as measures, who believes that the representatives of the people should also represent the highest ethical and christian standards of their constituency, will have on November the 4th an opportunity of emphasising his opinion in this regard. We venture the assertion without fear of contradiction, that throughout North Carolina there are no other two men who stand higher in their several communities in the respect and high regard of their neighbors and fellow citizens than M.B.Culpepper of Elizabeth City and Walter L. White of Belvidere, the republican nominees for the state Senate from the 1st senatorial district. It is up to every voter in the district who has respect for high character and christian manhood to do his duty.

HAS SEEN A LIGHT.

We recall the fact that in the recent democratic primary in this county Mr. W. M. Hinton declared with vehement gesture that he refused to be bound by the action of said primary, that he did not intend to have a lot of scallawags and mug wumps rammed down his throat, that he wore no party muzzle, that he was his own man etc, etc. Since the gentleman in question has received the democratic nomination for the legislature, however, he has seen a light. He has accepted the muzzle with the greatest complacency. Being challenged to a joint discussion by the republican nominee, he lost no time in scurrying to cover, and hastened to state that he could not accept the challenge in question because "the democratic county executive committee does not deem it advisable." Ye gods!

THE TARIFF.

And its Effects Upon the Lumber Industry of Eastern North Carolina.

TO THE PUBLIC:—Mr. LockeCraig's recent public statement that the only lumber protected by the tariff was white pine and hemlock, none of which could be found within three hundred miles of where he was speaking, Fayetteville, causes me to make this defensive reply in favor of the lumber tariff, which in no sense must be construed as "politics" on my part.

Mr. Craig no doubt erred unwittingly, when he made his statement, for the present protective tariff operates in favor, most materially, of North Carolina pine, an industry of immense proportions and vast value to this State and a great many of its citizens.

In the matter of a protective tariff, it is the immediate application, which affects the individual, hence the present protective tariff of two dollars per thousand upon lumber, is a matter touching most sensitively we of this Eastern Carolina section. We well remember the effect here when the Wilson bill gave freedom to the Canadian lumbermen. It meant idle mills for us, or, for those who kept their mills in operation, a bare existence at best, with losses taking place.

Under the Dingley tariff bill, the effect was immediate and far reaching. Mills not merely opened, but ran on full time, then night and day. Labor was then wanted at good living wage rates, and timber lands before valueless, brought comfortable fortunes to their previously poor owners. This we of Eastern Carolina have seen and realized, hence the lumber tariff is a very live issue with us, one upon which hangs a great deal of our prosperity, touching very closely alike, the mill owner, the wage earner, the property owner, and through the tax gatherer, public improvement and our educational progress.

The present tariff upon lumber, means real "protection" to N. C. lumber and timber interests, because it gives protection to the lumber industry of this country which each year is being confronted with a poorer and poorer production in the quality cut.

It is because of the quality of timber cut, that the tariff is so much needed by our lumbermen, for with our "cut" running fully fifty per cent. "box" or inferior lumber, without the protective tariff the mill men could not make enough out of the better quality cut to pay them for the loss of the "box" cut, which without the tariff of two dollars would remain valueless on their hands, as it could not find a market, as it now does, if the Canadian timber could meet it in open market.

It is not that we need the two dollars a thousand on out high grade lumber, but it is the protection of our low grade, which is becoming each year a more important article to dispose of by the mill men.

While most of the great commodities produced in the United States are controlled by trusts, there is no monopoly of the lumber business. There is no trust feature to be urged against it. It is an open trade, with thousands of eager competitors, who are enabled to engage in it profitably because of the slight protection given it by the two dollar tariff rate.

In this eastern Carolina section, prosperity in the lumber business is not confined to the lumbermen, who are immediately engaged in it. Thousand of farmers find a profitable market for produce; they find employment for themselves and horses and mules during the season when their farm work requires no daily attention. Prosperity in the lumber business means a greatly added trade among the carriers, railroads, boats and merchants.

The present tariff injures no one it does not support and make a trust it does not operate against the builder, as the market of production is an open one, while its removal would benefit no one, but rather seriously embarass and depress an immense industry, now prosperous, and even go beyond in its ill effects and bring disaster to a number of classes, farmers, laborers and manufacturers, besides proving hurtful to the merchant and capitalist.

With the present existing conditions in Eastern Carolina, so satisfactory to the lumber interests, it would prove most disastrous should this two dollar tariff be removed. We neither want it removed, nor is the discussion of its possible removal doing us any good.

Our lumber interest are upon stable foundations, supporting communities throughout Eastern Carolina, hence why seek to disturb these interests, or affright the new capital and men seeking this section?

The confidence in our section was never so great as now. Let us keep it as strong by preserving each and every factor which now contributes to this confidence and our prosperity.

The present tariff on lumber is this preserving factor. Let it remain undisturbed by any legislative enactment, or attempted enactment.

Respectfully,

J. J. WOLFENDEN,

New Bern, N. C.

The bread of cheap morality furnished the republican party by the democratic state press makes rich reading. It proceeds to lecture the republican party for accepting the amendment and deserting the colored voter. As an instance of consistency it then in the same breath denounces the radicals for *not* accepting the amendment and charges without proof that they are attempting to again enfranchise the negro.

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NOTICE!

NORTH CAROLINA }
Perquimans County. } In the Superior Court, Before the Clerk.

Margaret Skinner, plaintiff. against Hardy Skinner, Townsend Skinner and Alethia Skinner, defendants.

The defendant afore named, Townsend Skinner, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Perquimans county, State of North Carolina, to have dower allotted to the plantiff, Margaret Skinner, in the lands of her late husband, Townsend Skinner deceased, and the said defendant will take further notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the said county of Perquimans, on the 22nd day of November, 1902, and answer or demur to the complaint in the said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 6th day October 1902

E. V. PERRY, Clerk Superior Court.

F. PICARD, Pff's Att'y.

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RECORD OF THE TWO PARTIES

Under Harrison the Republicans paid off $320,000,000 of the public debt.

Under Cleveland the Democrats paid off nothing, but borrowed $262,000,000.

The Republicans ran the State on $1,283,971.11 in 1898 and had $185,279.91 surplus in the Treasury with every appropriation paid and did not sell a bond or borrow a dollar.

The Democrats spent $1,941,292.52 running the State last year. Will spend over $2,000,000.00 this year Have a deficit in the treasury of over half a million dollars. Have sold all the bonds they had. Have borrowed $200,000 and owe more than $250,000 they cannot pay and have run the State's expenses up more than five hundred thousand dollars above the income.

The Republicans raised the school tax from 16 to 20cts. and paid over $110,000 more to free schools yearly than the Democrats ever had, and still had all the money they needed to run the State. The Democrats reduced the school tax to 18 cents and then gave $100,000 extra as a grand stand play.

How many democrats who are voting against their own interests can assign a reason for so doing? They vote the ticket because their fathers voted it—an example of ancestry worship equalled only by the heathen Chinee. From lack of moral courage they are afraid to vote for protection for their infant manufacturies, their cotton, their lumber and their rice for fear some one might cry "nigger" at them. And yet they prate of the independence of the American citizent

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo. Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No. Cure, No Pay Price, 25 cents.

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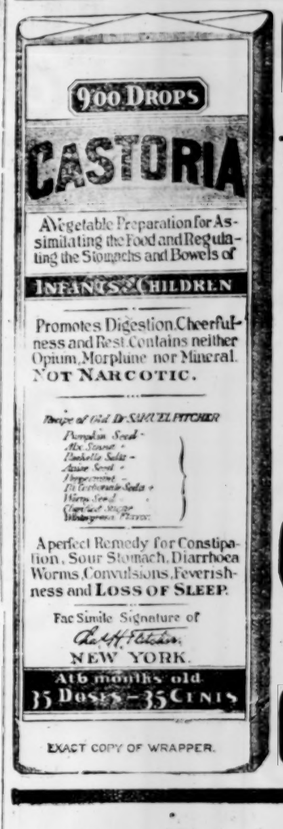
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35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Best Work — — Best Marble.

C. B. MASON.

MARBLE CO.

Are in a position to sell you Monuments Tombs etc. as low as any reliable Marble Co. under the sun. Get your Estimates from any reliable dealer submit same to us, we will give you as low, if possible lower prices.

NO CHEAP JOHN WORK TURNED OUT.

No agent employed gives the customer all the benefit. Place no order until you see our Mr. Mason or write order direct. When in E. City be sure and get the right place. Don't be deceived

C. B. MASON,

Marble Co.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company.

A WORD WITH YOU.

Almost any Ice will do for freezing Ice Cream or for refrigerating purposes, but for home use you want the purest. Our Ice is made from distilled water. We do not use river water for any purpose whatever, therefore our Ice does not have a disagreeable smell or taste, and it does not leave a bad odor in your ice box or cooler. We have had some of our old customers come back to us on this account.

We can furnish you with any amount, at any time.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company

Job Printing All Kinds

Done with Neatness and Dispatch.

Send your Order TO-DAY.

NORTH CAROLINIAN PUB. CO.

$2500

IN PURSES AND PREMIUMS

Given by the Albemarle Agricultural and Fish Association Co. at Elizabeth City N. C. on NOV. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

Largest purses ever offered in Eastern North Carolina for exhibits of speed. Over $1000 offered in purses, Wednesday Thursday and Friday.

BOAT RACES.

There will be three classes of boat races.

COMPETATIVE MILITARY DRILL.

By Eastern North Carolina Companies.

EXHIBITS OF

Field, Garden and Orchard Products. Agricultural implements. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Floral Culture and Evergreens, Poultry and Pantry supplies. Manufacturers exhibits, Ladies fancy work, etc.

For particulars concerning exhibits, purses and premiums, write Secretary

ALBEMARLE AGRICULTURAL AND FISH ASSOCIATION CO.

Glasses to Fit.

We make glasses fit the needs of your eyes. We don't try to persuade people to fit their eyes to our glasses. Nothing but a careful, scientific examination can determine what your eyes really need.

Hathaway,

OPTICIAN.

Poindexter St.

Friends!

Just do your part
And do your best,
Give us your Laundry
We'll do the rest.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Albemarle Steam Laundry,

L E Skinner, Prop.

PHONE 125.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheat-flakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City N, C

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect May 26th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily {except Sunday}		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " "		4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City'		9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "		11:00, a. m

OUTBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11:36, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " "	12:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " "	5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz City {daily except Sunday}	5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton	6:40 p. m.

☞Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connects With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Monday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6.00 p m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 3 p m, Monday Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental Each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and A. C. L. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for Lorch Creek, Aurora and etc. at 5:00 a. m. Monday and Friday for Swan Quarter and Ocracoke.

For further information apply to W.B. Keyes, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

A. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

Groceries

—AND—

Confectioners.

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

Our stock is always fresh Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail Grocery.

Call and examine our stock

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E City, N.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Oct. 23, 1902.

LOCAL GLEANINGS

Register, though the heavens fall Saturday, the 25th, is the last day on which you can register.

Our contemporary, the Tar Heel, seems, at last to have fallen into line.

The amendment disfranchised many but the registrars are disfranchising more.

Owing to lack of space we are compelled to omit several interesting communications from this weeks issue.

As the result of active canvassing, the subscription list of THE CAROLINIAN is growing rapidly at the rate of about 200 a month.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will give an entertainment on the 29th with Lovett's Boston Stars as the attraction.

The people of Pasquotank would like to hear a joint discussion between the two nominees for the legislature. The Republican nominee is willing.

W. M. Hinton, Democratic nominee for the Legislature announces that he will not vote for or support P. W. McMullan, Democratic nominee for the state Senate in this district.

THE CAROLINIAN is informed that Mr, W. L. Cohoon has transferred his interest in the Tar Heel, a weekly paper published in this city, to his father, Mr. F. F. Cohoon.

Mr. Henry W. Sanders, a former Elizabethian, now of Washington, D. C., where he holds a first class position as mechanic in the Treasury department, is vacationing in this city.

The Hon H, E. Hodges, Republican candidate for congress in the First District, is making an active campaign in the sound counties and is giving an excellent account of himself.

The Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, democrat, spoke here yesterday. There is no danger of this gentleman ever setting the river on fire. He sang the old song which we all know by heart. He evidently believes in the saying of Solomon, that there is no new thing under the sun.

Federal court is in session here, Judge Purnell presiding. The docket is one of minor importance. The only case of interest was that of R. E. Sample of Caswell county indicted for fraudulent use of mails. Found guilty and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which copy was received several changes of advertisement will have to go over until next week. We must again warn advertisers that unless copy for change of ad is placed in the hands of the printer not later than Monday preceding day of publication, same cannot be assured attention. The provision is a reasonable one.

P. D. Gold Jr., of Greensboro, member of the firm of Peacock & Gold general agents for the Provident Saving's Life Ins. Co. for North and South Carolina, was in the city last week. Mr. Gold is organizing his agency force throughout this district. "P. D." is an old college and fraternity mate of the editor's and it was with pleasure that we extended to him the glad hand.

THE CAROLINIAN regrets to hear of the death of Mr. R. R. Eason, a native of this state and a former professor at the A. C. I. of this city, which occurred recently at Elgin, Texas. The editor in former days followed Caesar in his campaign against the Helvetians under Mr. Eason's able guidance, and he sorrows at the news of his former instructor's untimely death. Prof. Eason was a kind and courteous gentleman, well liked by all who knew him. At the time of his death he had already won an enviable reputation as an instructor in the Lone Star State.

A total eclipse of the moon occurred at midnight Thursday. A number of citizens in this city stayed up to view the same. According to Washington time the phenomenon commenced at 11.09 p. m. at which time the moon entered the penumbra, or outer shadow; at 12:11 p. m. Friday, the satellite went into the darker shadow known as the umbra and remained there until 1:40 a. m., at which time the total eclipse ended. The astronomical performance, however, did not disappear until 2:42 a. m., the whole thing occupying in time three hours and thirty-three minutes

The Hickory Times-Mercury in speaking of Mr. L. L. Witherspoon's article on poll tax and registration, in an editorial says:

"We ask every voter to register whether he has paid his poll tax or not. Then go to the county commissioners on the first Monday in November and get relieved and get a certificate from the clerk of the board, and upon that, demand the right to vote on the day of election. This is not what lawyers may decide as law, but as Mr. Witherspoon shows, it is the construction Mr. Simmons, at this late date, puts upon it, and surely he and his machine will not go back on his construction of his own law."

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

On Sunday, the 12th, one of the divines in Newland township announced from his pulpit that there would be a joint discussion between the nominees for representative in this county on the following Thursday, the 16th, in that township. A crowd assembled on the day named with the expectation of hearing a joint discussion. They were disappointed. The democratic orator alone greeted them. The republican had been refused a hearing. Now what THE CAROLINIAN wants to know is, why did the minister make the statement he did?

Death of a Prominent Merchant.

Mr. Robert J. Mitchell, aged 43, died at his residence in this city Monday, the 20th, at about 3 o'clock p. m. after a lingering sickness of some weeks duration. Mr. Mitchell was the victim of idiopathic pernicious anaemia, which translated into less scientific language means the drying up of the blood by the destruction from unknown cause of the red corpuscles therein. Mr. Mitchell, formerly of Edenton, came to this city some years ago and by his undoubted business ability built up one of the largest retail dry-goods establishments in this city. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the First M. E. church of which he was a prominent member. At the request of the Mayor the business houses of the city were closed during the funeral hour as a token of respect. Mr, Mitchell leaves a wife but no children. By devise his wife receives the bulk of his property estimated at about $40,000.

A Sad Occurrence.

The sad intelligence reached this city yesterday of the accidental drowning of Mr. David Whitehurst, a prominent young merchant of this city, Monday evening, the 20th, while cruising with a party of friends in the Albemarle sound. Mr. Whitehurst and companions were on a gunning expedition. Off Stumpy Point they were caught by a squall. In an effort to get in sail Mr. Whitehurst became entangled in the jib sheet and went overboard. The boat was brought about and an effort made to save him. No trace of him, however could be found, though his hat was picked up floating on the water near the spot where the fatal catastrophe occurred. Mr. Whitehurst was one of the most prosperous young business men of this city, an amateur sailor and yachtsman. He was deservedly popular, was possessed of a sterling character and was connected with some of the most prominent families of the city. He leaves a wife The sad event has cast a gloom over the whole community.

Atlantic Symphony Quartette,

The Atlantic Symphony Quartette was the attraction at the Academy of Music Friday night. The entertainment was one of the best of its kind ever presented to an Elizabeth City audience. Every feature on the program was good. The vocal renditions of the quartette were excellent, well selected and well rendered. They were repeatedly encored. Miss Belle, a handsome blue lady, proved herself to be a piano queen rivaled only by Mr. Smith, the master of the banjo.

The bright, particular star of the occasion, however, was Miss MacMillan, a finished and accomplished elocutionist. Her readings were worthy of all praise and absolutely captivated her audience. Her power of control over her voice, as instanced in her rendition of the "Echo Sprite," was wonderful. The enthusiastic applause that she received was justly her due.

The Quartette will appear in this city again on the 30th with a new program. Those who have not heard them are urged to attend. Those who heard them will attend anyhow without any urging.

Coming Events.

Coming events cast their shadow before. Life is not all beer and skittles, neither is it all work, drudgery or politics. The Elizabeth City Fair which opens here on the 4th will furnish an opportunity for the strenuous to relax themselves, and for the pleasure-lovers to indulge their bent. The coming fair gives promise of being the most attractive exhibition of its kind ever held in this section. It has the personal and financial backing of the leading business men of this city and district. The premium list is large and varied. The exhibit should be good, truly representative of the rich resources of a fertile section. The racing will be of the A. No. 1 order. Some of the speediest horseflesh ever seen on an Elizabeth City track will be here. Boat racing on the amber waters of the Pasquotank will add another interesting feature. Aeronautic ascensions and parachutic descents will be witnessed each day of the fair. A free vaudeville with some of the best artists of the variety stage will do much to banish tedium. Other attractions there will be many. The amusing fakir will, also, be very much present. If you want to have the time of your life and meet everybody you know, come to the fair.

The Norfolk & Southern R. R. will run a special train from Norfolk to Elizabeth City on Thursday, the 6th. The N. & S. has also expressed its willingness to return all exhibits forwarded to the fair free of charge.

Come, brethren, put your shoulder to the wheel and show the visiting public what the Albemarle section is capable of. Let mirth, jollity and good-fellowship reign supreme for a few days at least. Enjoy yourself! you'll be dead a long, long time.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Public Speaking.

Hon. I. M. Meekins, Republican candidate for the Legislature will address the people of Pasquotank county on the issues of the day at the following time and places:

Elizabeth City at Opera House, Monday night Oct. 27th; Salem at J. A. Meads' store, Tuesday night Oct, 28th; Elizabeth, at B. F. James' store Wednesday night Oct. 29th; Nixonton, at School House, Thursday, Oct. 30th; Poolville, at Fletcher's store, Friday, Oct 31st; Providence, at Berea school house, Saturday, Nov. 1st. All engagements at night.

Candidates for the county offices on the Republican ticket will be present.

W. M. Hinton, Democratic candidate for Legislature is hereby challenged to be present and join in the debate, All courtesies will be extended him. He is urged to come.

Speaking commences promptly at 8 o'clock p. m. All invited.

W. C. BROOKS,
Sec'y Republican Ex. Com.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE ELECTION.

Preserve For Reference.

At the next election there will be four ballot boxes at every precinct or voting place and every voter will be entitled to deposit four ballots as follows:

1. On one ballot will be the names of the candidates for Corporation Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Superior Court.

2. On another ballot will be the name of the candidate for member of Congress.

3. On another ballot will be the names of the candidates for Solicitor, members of the General Assembly, and all the county officers.

4. An on another ballot will be the names of the candidates for township offices, such as magistrates and constables.

It will be noticed that the names of the candidates for the Legislature and for the county offices will be on the same ballot, and not on separate ballots as at last election.

The ballots must be on white paper without any device, and may be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, so that the voter may scratch any name and write another in its place if he wishes to do so.

Every elector who shall be permitted to vote at the election to be held on Tuesday, the forth day of next November, must be duly registered within the time prescribed by law. The books opened on the 2d and will be closed on the 25th. This applies to all persons who have registered for previous elections as well as to those who have since become qualified. Persons who register must possess the following qualifications: They must be native born citizens or naturalized foreigners; they must be 21 years old, and have lived in the State two years, in the county six months and in the election precinct four months; provided, that persons moving from one election precinct to another, in the same county, may return to the precinct from which they moved and register at any time within four months from such removal; they must have paid on or before May 1, 1902, their poll tax for the year 1901, and unless they are the descendants of a person who voted prior to January 1, 1867, must be able to read and write any section of the State constitution in the English language.

Persons attaining the age of 21 years after the expiration of the period for registration may register on election day.

There is a widespread impression that before one can register he must have paid his poll tax for the preceding year. This is a mistake. He may register but he cannot vote unless he is exempt from poll tax by reason of age or poverty. A law for the permanent registration of illiterate voters was passed by the last Legislature. According to this law an illiterate voter may register if he or one of his ancestors voted on or prior to January 1, 1867. The registrar must keep the names of these voters separate from the others and turn them over to the clerk of the Superior Courts, who must record them and send a copy of this record to the secretary of State. Thus the names of illiterate voters are permanently kept and the registrar must give a certificate to all such voters.

Col. Olds: A mulatto cannot register under the grandfather clause unless his mother was a white woman, as her father was a voter prior to 1867. White men who are illegitimate can register through their mother, and not through their putative father, because in law he is not regarded as being a father.

The negro convention, called to meet last week in Raleigh to nominate a State ticket, did not materialize to any very great degree. There were about a dozen disgusted would-be politicians present. They issued an address to the colored people of the state.

The democratic party of late is endeavoring to pose as the educational party in this state. As an actual matter of record, the fusion administration spent more for education than any previous state administration. A little candor on the part of democratic spellbinders would be as refreshing as it would be novel.

IF YOU WILL PUT a teaspoonful of Mexican Mustang Liniment into a glass half full of water and with this gargle your throat often it will quickly cure a Sore Throat.

Keep this

fact always fresh in your memory:—

For **Cuts, Mashes and all Open Sores**, you need only to apply

Mexican Mustang Liniment

a few times and the soreness and inflammation will be conquered and the wounded flesh healed.

To get the best results you should saturate a piece of soft cloth with the liniment and bind it upon the wound as you would a poultice.

25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

KEEP AN EYE ON your poultry and at the very first sign of Roup, Scaly Legs, Bumblefoot or other diseases among your fowls use **Mexican Mustang Liniment.**

THE NEW FALL CLOTHES are arriving daily.

We are Sole Agents in this vicinity for the clothes made by

B. KUPPENHEIMER & CO. of Chicago, Ill.

The mention of that name guarantees to you.

Up-to-dateness of Style
High-class Workmanship.
Perfection of Fit.

Call and see them.

The Fair

THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Phillips Ward & Rountree

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfolk Virginia

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

This would be a cleaner, brighter world if every housekeeper used

GOLD DUST

It **Multiplies**—your pleasures; **Divides**—your efforts; **Subtracts**—from your cares; **Adds**—to your life.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis.—Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

YOU ARE NO EXCEPTION.

No one can tell when the seeds of disease are planted in the human system. We know they are there only when they fructify. Germ killers are well enough. Germ preventives better. We offer in this line several standard blood cleansers, blood purifiers and resolvents. A dose in time, like the proverbial stitch, saves nine.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL)

THE CHINESE

believe that a man's soul is in his stomach, and if that were so, our customers would all be good people because we have more things to eat than any other grocery in the city. We have an array of edibles that will please the most fastidious taste. Everything that can be found in a stritctly up-to-date grocery store.

OLD & FEARING,

GROCERS.

PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

$18,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS

M. Weisel's big department store is in the hands of a representative of the Chicago Merchandise Co. The entire stock must be closed out during the next few weeks. Here is the chance of a lifetime. Sale now going on. Don't miss a good thing.

MOSES WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

ARE YOU READY FOR SCHOOL?

We are with the largest and best assorted line of School Supplies, ever opened here.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

We have or can supply those of every publisher at publishers prices.

Books for Public Schools always on hand.

TABLETS—Largest line and biggest values

Pencils, Pens, Ink, Book Straps, School Bags.

Everything to Supply Your Wants.

P. W. MELICK.

CONGRESSMAN WILBER SAYS

(To The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., of Columbus, O.)

"Pe-ru-na is All You Claim For It."

Congressman D. F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"Persuaded by a friend I have tried your remedy and I have almost fully recovered after the use of a few bottles. I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it, and I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with catarrhal trouble."

David F. Wilber.

Pe-ru-na a Preventive and Cure for Colds.

Mr. C. F. Given, Sussex, N. B., Vice-President of the Pastime Boating Club, writes:

"Whenever the cold weather sets in I have for years past been very sure to catch a severe cold, which was hard to throw off, and which would leave after-effects on my constitution the most of the winter.

"Last winter I was advised to try Peruna, and within five days the cold was broken up, and in five days more I was a well man. I recommended it to several of my friends, and all speak the highest praise for it. *There is nothing like Peruna for catarrhal afflictions. It is well nigh infallible as a cure, and I gladly endorse it."—C. F. Given.*

A Prominent Singer Saved From Loss of Voice.

Mr. Julian Weisslitz, 175 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., is corresponding secretary of The Sangerlust, of New York; is the leading second bass of the Sangerlust, the largest German singing society of New York, and also the oldest.

In 1899 The Sangerlust celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a large celebration in New York City. The following is his testimony:

"About two years ago I caught a severe cold while traveling, and which settled into catarrah of the bronchial tubes, and so affected my voice that I was obliged to cancel my engagements. In distress I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had never used a patent medicine before I sent for a bottle.

"Words but ill describe my surprise to find that within a few days I was greatly relieved, and within three weeks I was entirely recovered. I am never without it now, and take an occasional dose when I feel run down."—Julian Weisslitz.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Cost of a Menagerie.

The financial sacrifice involved in the slaughtering of tempestuous "Big Tom" at the Central Park Zoo directs attention to the enormous capital outlay made by proprietors of menageries.

Among the most expensive of all wild beasts is the hippopotamus, a good specimen of which cannot be obtained for less than $5000. Prices in the elephant market vary according to the size of the animals and range from $1000 to $2500.

For a first-rate specimen of the regal forest-bred lion $800 to $1500 can easily be obtained. A choice Indian tapir is valued at $2500, but an American-bred tapir costs only from $750 to $1000.

Of the royal tigers there are five varieties and the prices vary from $750 to $1000. Tigers from Sumatra, Penang, Java and Siberia—not many persons know that these animals are to be found on the steppes—are less valuable than their brothers from Bengal and elsewhere.

For $200 to $300 one can get a polar bear. Brown bears come cheaper, averaging about $25 to $60. Black American bears are more expensive, yielding about $55 to $120.

The ugly, wily black panther can be bought for about $250, and the spotted and striped variety bring about $150. Jaguars cost anywhere from $175 to $500, and excellent specimens of the leopard range from $150 to $200.

Snakes are not now so dear as they were. The largest cost only $100, and others, which formerly yielded $30 to $60, bring only $10 or $15. Thibetan sloths readily command $150 to $200, and monkeys can be had from $2 upward.—New York Mail and Express.

Strange Craft.

A traveler says: "The strangest craft I have ever seen were the balsas of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia and Peru. These balsas are made of an aquatic plant growing in the waters of the lake. The principle on which they are constructed by the Aymaras Indians proves their ingenuity. A bale of hay naturally floats in the water, and according to the quantity of dried grass used in constructing the boat do they control the displacement or carrying capacity. These boats are likewise fitted with a mast and sail, and in some instances carry from eight to ten persons. The Indians travel long distances over this vast inland lake, the surface of which is on a level with the summit of the Jungfrau of the Swiss Alps."

Two Queer Things in Berlin.

It never rains in Berlin, it seems—according to city regulations. In the wettest weather the water carts still ply their task. The policeman is an important civil functionary, respected and feared. But he has his trials. While the rest of the world hastens to take shelter from a sudden downpour it is his duty to remain immovable, and as impassive as circumstances will allow, at his post or crossing. After the storm has passed over he is still to be found, rigid to the last, his feet planted in the centre of a perfectly dry circle of asphalt, corresponding exactly to the geometrical proportion of his rotundity.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS PAIN.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Killed Two Rattlers With One Whack.

Henry Stork had a remarkable experience Sunday afternoon. While walking through the woods with his two little daughters they suddenly came upon two immense diamond-back rattlesnakes, that were, apparently, at play. Mr. Stork declares the snakes were raised fully three-fourths of their length from the ground, and were knocking their heads together in a playful manner. So absorbed were the reptiles in each other that they paid no attention to the approach of Mr. Stork, who cut a club about eight feet long from a small pine sapling and at one stroke so stunned both snakes that they were easily despatched without further trouble. The snakes were brought to Grand Bay and measured. The larger was five feet nine inches long, and the other five feet seven inches. Both measured fourteen inches in circumference.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

British Artillery Test.

A novel artillery experiment has taken place at Aldershot, England. By an ingenious method of painting the guns and limbers the three primary colors, red, blue and yellow, they have been found to harmonize with any sort of ground or background so admirably that at a short distance they were difficult to locate.

Six guns so painted were placed on Fox Hills and the artillery officers at Aldershot were invited to try and locate them with field glasses at a distance of about 3000 yards. Although all the officers knew the direction in which the guns lay not one was able to point all of them out.

Some horse artillery that was sent forward to engage the guns advanced within 1000 yards before they located them. At close quarters the guns appear to be all daubs and streaks.—New York News.

Sure of Applause.

That the theatrical claque is not confined to playhouses was demonstrated beyond all shadow of doubt to the teacher who was drilling the pupils for the exercises in one of the public schools.

The unresponsive bit of femininity over whom the amateur "coach" worked rejoiced in the name of Sarah.

When Sarah began to talk all her vocal organs took joyful holiday and retired in favor of her nose. In vain the teacher begged and implored. Sarah still clung to her monotone. Then the teacher threatened:

"Sarah," she said, "if you don't try to do better you will fail utterly and then how will you feel?"

"Oh, they'll applaud me, Miss Brown," returned Sarah, easily. "My mother is goin' to give my little brother Andy ten cents, and if he don't begin clappin' the minute I sit down he's goin' to be strapped within an inch of his life."—New York Times.

His Compensation.

"The following story will illustrate a number of things," said the Detroit vessel man who narrated it, "but chiefly will it show how the value of money varies with the supply.

"A boy was telling me of his prowess as a swimmer. He could dive, too.

"'Once,' said he, 'I dove down to the bottom of the river and pulled a little boy out.'

"'Bravo!' said I.

"'An' I tell you,' he continued, 'his pa was glad! He give me a dollar-an'-a-quarter.'

"Both the father and the hero live in a neighborhood the occupants of which are sometimes known as 'wharf rats'—the neighborhood of the docks. I have no doubt that the dollar-and-a-quarter was as large to the man as to the boy."—Detroit Free Press

An Austrian Execution.

They sometimes bungle executions in Europe as well as in this country. At Vienna a stoker was hanged for murdering a second-hand clothes dealer with a hammer. The hangman declared the criminal dead two and a half minutes after the execution. The prison chaplain attempted to improve the occasion by delivering an address, but this was more than the dead man could stand and he began to remonstrate. The executioner's assistant then held the hanged fast by the legs. There was a dreadful struggle, and only after ten minutes could the doctor, who stood by the gallows with his hand on the stoker's heart, say positively that the penalty had been fully paid. During the struggle the Lord's Prayer was recited.—Boston Journal.

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION

Arbitrators Accept and Will Begin Work as Speedily as Possible.

MITCHELL UPHOLDS PLAN

He Wins Over His Lieutenants Who Opposed the Proposition to Settle the Anthracite Conflict.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—While all the rest of the world awaited the reading of the last chapter in the history of the great anthracite coal strike, John Mitchell faced his own people with the proposition to resume work pending the arbitration of their grievances.

Mitchell, committed to the support of the plan submitted to him by President Roosevelt, met the leaders of the district boards, thirty-seven in number, and urged them to consent to the calling of a convention of miners to accept the offer. He gained his point after three hours of controversy. As a result of his efforts a call for a convention of miners representing the 350 local unions was issued. The call was addressed to the officers and members of all local unions in Districts 1, 7 and 9; signed by John Mitchell, President, and W. B. Wilson, Secretary, and it stated that the purpose of the convention was to act on the proposition submitted by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Mitchell sent a dispatch to President Roosevelt informing him of the action of the district presidents.

An official of the Delaware and Hudson estimated that there were on sidings in the anthracite region more than 3000 cars ready to bear coal to New York City and other distributing points. A general order was in effect giving the preference to coal over all other freight.

It was estimated that the first twenty-four hours' operation would yield ready for shipment from 40,000 to 60,000 tons of coal. It was the purpose of the railway officials to send the first train load to New York City, the second to Philadelphia, and continue to send to the distributing agents trains as rapidly as they can be loaded.

Of the ninety-eight colleries operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, the Temple, the Erie and the Ontario and Western Companies, only two, the Butler, at Pittston, and the Hallstead, at Duryea, which were allowed to flood, cannot be reopened within a week from the time the strike is declared off. At forty-four of these places some work has been going on. At most of the others a few men have been underground for several weeks making repairs, cleaning up "falls" and cutting coal.

It is estimated that the operators are 20,000,000 tons behind as a result of the strike.

Washington, D. C.—All of the arbitrators appointed by President Roosevelt, who will settle the differences which existed between the anthracite coal miners and the operators, have accepted. The commission is to be organized and begin its work as speedily as possible. President Roosevelt's desk was piled high with telegrams from all parts of the country commending his course and congratulating him upon the outcome.

CHARTER FOR BEEF TRUST.

The United States Packing Company Incorporated in New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J.—With an authorized capital of $1,000,000, which it is said soon is to be raised to $500,000,000, the articles of incorporation of the United States Packing Company have been filed here. This is understood to be the official title of the big Beef Trust, the formation of which has been in progress for some time past. Next to the United States Steel Corporation, to which the new charter shows a strong resemblance, it will stand as the biggest corporation in the world in point of capitalization, while the powers which the charter confers are almost unlimited.

It is said that among the companies included in the combination are Swift & Co., the Armours, the Cudahy Company and Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, of New York. J. W. Cudahy is expected to be the head nof the concern and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is said to be financing the deal.

The objects of the concern, as set out in the charter, are to buy and sell bread, and generally to deal in cattle and all kinds of live stock; to control and purchase butcher shops, markets and stores dealing in meat, poultry, fish and game. In addition to this the packing company is authorized to operate steamship lines and other means of transportation and to handle stocks and bonds. Almost the only right denied is the construction of railroads in New Jersey.

Cleveland on the Paramount Issue

Former President Grover Cleveland, in an interview in the New York Evening Post, declared that the tariff would be the paramount issue in 1904.

French Imports and Exports.

The imports of France for the nine months ending with September were $653,844,200, compared with $653,743,000 for the same period of 1901. The exports were $619,954,200, against $589,690,200 in 1901.

Russia Acts Against the Jews.

Finance Minister Witte has forbidden the shares of the Jewish Colonial Trust to be bought or sold in Russia. This action has led to the consternation of the Polish Zionists, who strongly supported the trust.

Lord Kitchener Sails For India.

Lord Kitchener has started for India to assume command of the British forces there. He goes by way of Paris and will visit Khartoum. Absolute secrecy was maintained regarding all the arrangements for his departure, so the General got away unnoticed.

$599,195,722 in Gold in Treasury.

The total amount of gold held by the United States Treasury at Washington reached another high-water mark, with an aggregate of $599,195,722, a sum greater than that ever before held by any nation.

Preferred Death to Disgrace.

George M. Tufts, sixty-one years old, of Allston, Mass., who was recently arrested, charged with taking letters from the mail of the firm by which he was employed, committed suicide rather than face the charges against him.

Message on Tariff Commission.

Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne said at Milwaukee, Wis., that the message of President Roosevelt to Congress will probably recommend that a permanent tariff commission be appointed.

MURDERED FOR REVENGE

Business Dispute Causes a Triple Tragedy in New York City.

IT OCCURS IN A LAW OFFICE

William C. Turner Shoots Two Partners and Himself—Murderer Was to Have Paid a Shortage and Met His Victims For That Purpose—The Deed Done With Deliberation—Had Made Threats

New York City.—William C. Turner, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., formerly President of the Climax Bottle and Manufacturing Company, shot and killed Albert Hamilton, of Pittsburg, Pa., and William Mallard, Jr., who lives in this city. Turner then shot and killed himself. The shooting occurred on the ninth floor of the Broad Exchange Building, in the offices of Cantor, McIntyre & Adams, the law firm of which Jacob A. Cantor, President of Manhattan Borough, is senior member.

There were also in the room when the shooting was done Mr. Adams, of the law firm; Maurice Goodman, counsel to the Climax Bottle and Manufacturing Company, and Edgar Leventritt, counsel for Turner. Mr. Hamilton occupied the position of President of the Climax Company, and Mr. Mallard was Secretary and Treasurer. The men had gathered by appointment to settle a business difference.

Mr. Adams, who was in the room when the shooting occurred, said:

"When Turner drew a revolver and fired at Mallard, I made a rush for the door. As I went past Turner, he said to me 'I want you, too.' From that time on I don't know how I got out of the room."

Nearly a dozen shots were fired in all, and after those who had been missed by the missiles left the room several more shots were heard. When the firing began the clerks and stenographers rushed from the rooms and Mr. Goodman, who was in the room, bolted down stairs for a policeman. The weapons used by Turner were two murderous Colt automatic magazine revolvers.

When the room was entered by Coroner Goldenkrantz the three bodies were lying where they fell. The police found bullets lying around the floor, and the odor of smokeless powder filled the room and hallway.

Turner had been proven $5,100 short in his accounts with the company and had agreed to pay $2,700 in settlement of the claim. When the settlement was demanded of him he suddenly drew his revolver, and shot first Mr. Mallard, then Mr. Hamilton, finally turning his revolver upon himself. This account of the shooting is that of Mr. Goodman, who rushed down to the street floor and summoned the police. When he returned with an officer the three men were dead. Upon the person of Turner was found a worthless check.

Hurried calls were made for Borough President Cantor and John F. McIntyre, the other members of the law firm, but neither of them were able to respond at once. President Cantor said that he knew nothing about the legal complications that preceded the murder and suicide.

From other sources, however, it was learned that Turner had stated that prior to the conference he believed an injustice had been done him, but that now that he was in the last ditch, something would have to be done. There is no doubt that Turner would have killed Mr. McIntyre had he been present at the conference in his office.

The law firm of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre is one of the best known in the city, being composed of men who have been prominent in politics as well as in professional life.

Albert Hamilton was the President of the J. T. & A. Hamilton Co. of Pittsburg, glass manufacturers. He was about fifty-eight years of age.

William Mallard, Jr., came from Atlanta, Ga., four years ago, and was about thirty-six years old, and has a wife and two children. He resided in this city.

W. C. Turner, the man who did the shooting, lived at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and he is said to have been wealthy until recent reverses. He was a cousin of Governor Odell.

GIRL SAVES PASSENGERS.

Mounts a Horse, Swims a Creek and Flags a Train in Time.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—A country girl at Minnie, a station between here and New Martinsville, on the Short Line, saved a passenger train from being wrecked.

She discovered a large log on the track that had rolled down a bank, and hurriedly procuring a horse, jumped on its back, swam a creek and flagged the train just in time to save it.

The girl's name is Minnie Martin, daughter of a farmer of that section. It is said that the girl will be liberally rewarded.

TROLLEY RAN AT DEATH PACE.

Finding Reflects on the Crew For Secret Service Agent's Death.

Pittsfield, Mass.—The finding in the inquest following the accident in which President Roosevelt's bodyguard, William Craig, was killed here last September, which has just been filed, says that the "unlawful acts of James T. Kelly, conductor, and Euclid Madden, motorman," of the electric car which ran into the President's carriage, "contributed" to the death of Mr. Craig.

The finding was by Special Justice Charles L. Hibbard.

Charles Cawley Confesses.

Charles Cawley, of Homestead, Pa., the seventeen-year-old boy charged with the killing of four members of his family, has admitted that he killed his mother, his brother and two sisters and dangerously wounded three others. Heretofore the boy had been sticking to the story that the killing was the work of a burglar.

Denmark Orders Field Guns.

Denmark has ordered from the Essen Works in Germany 128 Krupp field guns and 192 ammunition wagons.

Boat Capsized and Four Drowned.

Captain J. B. Evans, his wife and daughter and John Snead, a deckhand, were lost by the capsizing if the bateau Annie in Tangier Sound. The party left Crisfield, Md., bound for Smith's Island, where Captain Evans conducted a store. The boat was heavily laden with merchandise and when near Great Rock was struck by a squall and capsized.

Gold in the Congo Free State.

The financial papers at Brussels, Belgium, announce that gold has been discovered in the Congo Free State.

Bandits Murder a Prince.

Circassian brigands have held up a train near Duvanny, on the Northern Caucasus Railroad. They stabbed to death the conductor and Prince Gedevanoff, who was sleeping in a first carriage, and robbed all the passengers. The engine-driver and the stoker were rendered helpless by being confronted with revolvers.

Turkish Massacres in Macedonia.

Bulgarian advices report the destruction of several Christian villages in Macedonia by Turkish troops, who massacred all their inhabitants.

The Old African Goldfields.

The gold-bearing areas in the vast Continent of Africa are apparently three in number, two of which date from the most remote times. The first is found in the northeastern corner of the continent, including Egypt, Nubia and Abyssinia; the second extends along the whole of the western shores from Morocco to the Volta, while the third occupies the enormous areas in the southeastern districts. Ghana, the old name possibly of Guinea, was famous among the ancients for its golden throne; Bontuko, for its golden stool; while Bowdich tells us that the King of Gaman, of which Bontuko was the capital, had steps of solid gold by which he ascended to his bed. The Ashantis were most proficient in the manufacture of ornaments made from gold, but were most proficient by the people of Dagwumba, who inhabited a large territory to the northeast of the Ashanti country, ornaments being made in weight to the extent of more than 1000 ounces. In fact, the whole of the States north and south of the great range of the Kong Mountains were more or less well supplied with extensive deposits of the precious metal, the source apparently being the Kong range itself, the northern limits being the borders of the Niger. For centuries this vast territory poured into Europe millions of pounds' worth of the precious metal, and coming down to Bosman's time, early in the eighteenth century, we find six distant areas in and about the Gold Coast supplying the yellow ore.—Journal of the African Society.

As to "Operators."

"Operator" is a much overworked word. The telegraph has its "operator" as well as the sewing machine. The Wall Street speculator is an "operator." We operate a mill, hence the mill "operator" or operative, who is a workman or workwoman. One who performs a surgical operation is an "operator." One who manages a railroad is an "operator." There are the Hamiltonian "operator" and Laplace "operator." Phillips is an "operator" in wheat. Cudahy is an "operator" in pork. A female "operator" is an operatrice. The owners of coal mines are "operators," and they are operating to our undoing. There are hundreds of historic operations, while nearly everything on earth is operated.—New York Press.

Preparing a Competence.

If you desire that your children or grandchildren should have a modest competence in old age you had better write some eccentric sort of little book, see that there is a turned letter in the title and that the first page is printed upside down. Don't mention the matter publicly, or the British Museum would want copies from you. In fact, the best plan is to print off just one copy, and keep it secretly in the family, and arrange that it be passed on to your heirs. When your children, or, better still, your grandchildren, are old and feeble, the volume can be produced and auctioned. Book hunters will hurry from the ends of the empire to secure it; the rarity will fetch hundreds of pounds.—London Leader.

Wants Napoleon's Home.

Queen Alexandra of England, it is said, would like to become the owner of Napoleon's villa on the Island of Elba. Two years ago, while she was cruising in the Mediterranean, her yacht touched at Elba, and she went ashore and spent some hours at the villa. Since 1815 this historic residence has changed hands several times. It belonged for some years to Prince Demidoff, who spent much time and money in acquiring for his magnificent palace at Florence a large number of souvenirs of Napoleon. At present the villa is the property of M. Ubalto Tonielli, one of the wealthiest business men on the island.

Paying For Expert Evidence.

A physician called upon to give an opinion for the plaintiff, in a case of insanity where a large fortune was involved, several times privately expressed the opinion that the subject was "mad as a hare." On the witness stand he swore positively that he had not seen any evidence of mental unsoundness, though he thought the defendant "somewhat erratic and melancholy." The defendant won his case, and a few weeks later the physician presented at the bank a check for $5000, signed by the defendant. I have personal knowledge of these facts.—Justice Woodward, in the North American Review.

Richest People in the World.

The Osage Indians of Oklahoma are said to have $8,000,000 cash on deposit in Washington and to own 1,500,000 acres of land, worth another $8,000,000. Their realty holdings give a per capita wealth of $4000 for every brave, squaw and papoose in the tribe. The interest on their money in Washington affords annually a little over $300 to each member, old, middle-aged and young. This makes the Osages the richest people in the world.—New York Press.

Not a pound of all the coal burned in Switzerland is dug within the borders of that country.

Tennyson's Birthplace.

Few places in England are more freely visited than Somersby, the birthplace of the late poet-laureate, and scarcely any so little cared for. It is true, an admirer has placed a memorial brass within the church, but since ill-luck came on the squire's family neglect has been very busy. The rectory itself is in the hands of prosperous, frugal farm people, who have let the lawn where Arthur Hallam read "the Tuscan poets" and the girls sang "a ballad to the brightening moon," go largely into wilderness, while some of it is turned into a cabbage garden. The dining hall, built by the poet's father, is in tolerable preservation, and would make an ideal home for a Tennyson museum. The walls, like those of many other houses in the neighborhood, are built of a kind of mud, and already show symptoms of decay. Could the nation not acquire the place before it is too late? No very great cost would be involved, and even that could be met by making a slight charge for admission.—The King.

Penillion Singing.

The most remarkable item in the program of the Welsh Eisteddfod is the Penillion singing. It is of great antiquity, and now is practiced in Wales alone. Cann Penillion is the wedding of an extemporized chant or recitative to the music of the harp. The harpist strikes up one of the standard airs—of immemorial age—and it is the task of the singer to accompany this with a chant or song composed as he sings. It is, in short, the singing of words to a song without any. Skill is shown, not only in literary beauty of the improvised poetry, but also in observing the metre of the tune. The words must scan with the bars. On Tuesday, at Bangor, a Penillion singer took Lord Kenyon, the presiding Chairman, as his subject and sang of him. In rural Wales one may sometimes meet a group of peasants singing Penillion and without a harp—the airs being well known—chanting of the landscape—or of sweethearts.—London Chronicle.

Sea Bass Record.

The sea angling season at Avalon, Santa Catalina Island (California), is being associated with some remarkable sport and notable captures. The world's record for black sea bass has apparently been broken by Mr. H. T. Kendall, of Pasadena, who landed a specimen scaling 419 pounds. The immense fish was brought to the gaff in one hour and fifty minutes. Commodore Paine has also captured a black sea bass of 330 pounds. Mr. A. Fox, an angler from London, has taken with rod and line at Avalon this season a 298 pound tuna, and three black sea bass weighing 651 pounds.—London Field.

"Love My Dog."

It is a traditionary custom in the Marlborough family for each Duke to present a Blenheim spaniel to the Duchess when she enters Blenheim Palace for the first time as its mistress. The story from which this custom had its origin is that during the battle of Blenheim a spaniel followed at the heels of the great Duke throughout the day, never leaving him until victory was assured, and the Duchess, the famous Sarah Churchill, in memory of the incident, forthwith adopted the spaniel as her favorite dog.—Tit-Bits.

Nearly two per cent. of the population of Berlin are foreigners.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The cook can generally be depended upon to stir things up.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

American machinery, tools and sewing machines are used all over the world.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The experience that makes a man poorer should also make him wiser.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

An ostrich lives about thirty years, and the average annual yield of a bird in captivity is from two pounds to four pounds of feathers.

Money refunded for each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES if unsatisfactory.

Repentance is too often embodied in the words: "What will people think?"

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL FOR TOOTHACHE
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Young girls at this period of life, or their mothers, are earnestly invited to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice; all such letters are strictly confidential; she has guided in a motherly way hundreds of young women; and her advice is freely and cheerfully given.

School days are danger days for American girls.

Often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality. Sometimes it is never recovered.

Perhaps they are not over-careful about keeping their feet dry; through carelessness in this respect the monthly sickness is usually rendered very severe.

Then begin ailments which should be removed at once, or they will produce constant suffering. Headache, faintness, slight vertigo, pains in the back and loins, irregularity, loss of sleep and appetite, a tendency to avoid the society of others, are symptoms all indicating that woman's arch-enemy is at hand.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped many a young girl over this critical period. With it they have gone through their trials with courage and safety. With its proper use the young girl is safe from the peculiar dangers of school years and prepared for hearty womanhood.

A Young Chicago Girl "Studied Too Hard."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to thank you for the help and benefit I have received through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills.** When I was about seventeen years old I suddenly seemed to lose my usual good health and vitality. Father said I studied too hard, but the doctor thought different and prescribed tonics, which I took by the quart without relief. Reading one day in the paper of Mrs. Pinkham's great cures, and finding the symptoms described answered mine, I decided I would give **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** a trial. I did not say a word to the doctor; I bought it myself, and took it according to directions regularly for two months, and I found that I gradually improved, and that all pains left me, and I was my old self once more.—LILLIE E. SINCLAIR, 17 E. 22d St., Chicago Ill."

"Miss Pratt Unable to Attend School."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much **Lydia E. Pinkham's** wonderful **Vegetable Compound** has done for me. I was completely run down, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months.

"I recommend it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—MISS ALMA PRATT, Holly, Mich.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one sure remedy to be relied upon at this important period in a young girl's life.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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The Only Durable Wall Coating

Wall Paper is unsanitary. Kalsomines are temporary, rot, rub off and scale. ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water. For sale by paint dealers everywhere. BUT IN PACKAGES AND BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.
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Cascarets 10c. 25c. 50c.
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BEST FOR THE BOWELS
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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Linotype School—Printers become Linotype operators, easier work, higher wages, shorter hours; six new machines. Particulars mailed. Linotype School, World Building, New York.

WANTED—Men for the United States Navy; able bodied, age 18 to 35, and boys, age 15 to 17. Write for information NAVAL RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, 7 South Street, New York, or 1326 Prudential Building, Buffalo.

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The Preferred Stock of the
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
Capital Stock, $2,000,000.
$1,000,000 Preferred Stock.
$1,000,000 Common Stock.
Shares, $100 each. Sold at Par.
Only Preferred Stock offered for sale.
W. L. Douglas retains all Common Stock.

The Preferred Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company pays better than Savings Banks or Government Bonds. Every dollar of stock offered the public has behind it more than a dollar's worth of actual assets. W. L. Douglas continues to own one-half of the business, and is to remain the active head of the concern.

This business is not an undeveloped prospect. It is a large, permanent and artistic wall coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water. For sale by paint dealers everywhere. BUT IN PACKAGES AND BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The business has increased in actual cash much more than the amount necessary to pay 7 per cent annual dividend on the preferred stock of $1,000,000.

The annual business now is $5,500,000, and is increasing very rapidly, and will equal $7,000,000 for the year 1902. The factory is now running out 2600 pairs of shoes per day, and an addition to the factory is being built which will increase the capacity to 10,000 pairs per day.

The reason I am offering the Preferred Stock for sale is to perpetuate the business.

If you wish to invest in the best shoe business in the world, which is permanent, and which will pay you well on your money, you can purchase one share or more in this great business. Send money by cashier's check or certified check, made payable to W. L. Douglas. If there is no bank in your town, send money by express or post office money orders.

Prospectus giving full information about this great and profitable business sent upon application. Address
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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It is pure.
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Its component parts are all wholesome.
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All are pure.
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FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.